

Alexander and Thurston norms of fibered 3-manifolds

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1 Introduction

1.1 Statement of results

For a 3-manifold M , McMullen derived from the Alexander polynomial of M a norm on $H^1(M, \mathbb{R})$ called the Alexander norm. He showed that the Thurston norm on $H^1(M, \mathbb{R})$, which measures the complexity of a dual surface, is an upper bound for the Alexander norm. He asked (Question A below) if these two norms were equal on all of $H^1(M, \mathbb{R})$ when M fibers over the circle. Here, I will give examples which show that the answer to Question A is emphatically no. As explained below, Question A is related to the faithfulness of the Gassner representations of the braid groups. The key tool used to understand Question A is the Bieri-Neumann-Strebel invariant from combinatorial group theory. Theorem 1.7 below, which is of independent interest, connects the Alexander polynomial with a certain Bieri-Neumann-Strebel invariant.

I will begin by reviewing the definitions of the Alexander and Thurston norms, and Theorem 1.2 which relates them. Then I'll discuss Question A and the connection to the braid groups. After that, I'll state Question B, a much weaker version of Question A, to which the answer is also no. A brief description of the examples which answer these two questions concludes Section 1.1. In Section 1.5, I'll connect these questions with the Bieri-Neumann-Strebel invariants, and explain why, morally speaking, the answer to both questions must be no. Section 1.8 outlines the rest of the paper.

The Alexander norm is defined in [McM] as follows. Let M be a 3-manifold (all 3-manifolds in this paper will be assumed to be connected). Let G be the fundamental group of M . Let $ab(G)$ denote the maximal free abelian quotient of G , which is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}^{b_1(M)}$ where $b_1(M)$ is the first Betti number of M . The Alexander polynomial Δ_M of M is an element of the group ring $\mathbb{Z}[ab(G)]$. It is an invariant of the homology of the cover of M with covering group $ab(G)$ (for details see Section 3.1). The Alexander norm on $H^1(M, \mathbb{R})$ is the norm dual to the Newton polytope of Δ_M . That is, if $\Delta_M = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i g_i$ with $a_i \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ and $g_i \in ab(G)$ then the norm of a class $\phi \in H^1(M, \mathbb{R})$ is defined to be

$$\|\phi\|_A = \sup_{i,j} \phi(g_i - g_j).$$

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The unit ball B_A of this norm is, up to scaling, the polytope dual to the Newton polytope of Δ_M .

The Thurston norm is defined as follows. For a compact connected surface S , let $\chi_-(S) = |\chi(S)|$ if $\chi(S) \leq 0$ and 0 otherwise. For a surface with multiple connected components S_1, S_2, \dots, S_n , let $\chi_-(S)$ be sum of the $\chi_-(S_i)$. Then the Thurston norm of an integer class $\phi \in H^1(M, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H_2(M, \partial M; \mathbb{Z})$ is

$$\|\phi\|_T = \inf \{\chi_-(S) \mid S \text{ is a properly embedded oriented surface that is dual to } \phi\}.$$

As described in [Thu], this norm extends continuously to all of $H^1(M, \mathbb{R})$. The unit ball B_T in this norm is a finite-sided convex polytope.

It should be noted that both of these “norms” are really semi-norms—they can be zero on non-zero vectors of $H^1(M, \mathbb{R})$.

McMullen proved the following theorem which connects the two norms; here $b_i(M) = \text{rank } H_i(M, \mathbb{R})$ denotes the i^{th} Betti number of M .

1.2. Theorem ([McM]). *Let M be a compact, orientable 3-manifold whose boundary, if any, is a union of tori. Then for all ϕ in $H^1(M, \mathbb{R})$, the Alexander and Thurston norms satisfy*

$$\|\phi\|_A \leq \|\phi\|_T \quad \text{if } b_1(M) \geq 2,$$

or

$$\|\phi\|_A \leq \|\phi\|_T + 1 + b_3(M) \quad \text{if } b_1(M) = 1 \text{ and } \phi \text{ generates } H^1(M, \mathbb{Z}).$$

Moreover, equality holds when $\phi: \pi_1(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ and ϕ can be represented by a fibration $M \rightarrow S^1$, where the fibers have non-positive Euler characteristic.

This theorem generalizes the fact that the degree of the Alexander polynomial of a knot is bounded by twice the genus of any Seifert surface. In many simple cases, e.g. almost all the exteriors of the links with 9 or fewer crossings, the Alexander and Thurston norms agree on all of $H^1(M, \mathbb{R})$ (see [McM]). In such cases, this theorem explains D. Fried’s observation from the 80’s that frequently the shape of the Newton polytope of the Alexander polynomial is dual to that of the Thurston norm ball.

Before stating Question A, I need to discuss the relationship between the Thurston norm and cohomology classes $\phi: \pi_1(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ which can be represented by fibrations $M \rightarrow S^1$. There are top-dimensional faces, called the *fibered faces*, of B_T such that a class $\phi \in H^1(M, \mathbb{Z})$ can be represented by a fibration over the circle if and only if ϕ lies in the cone over the interior of one of the fibered faces [Thu, §3]. In this context, the last sentence of Theorem 1.2 is equivalent to “Moreover, the two norms agree on classes that lie in the cone over the fibered faces of B_T ”. The point of this paper is to answer:

Question A (McMullen [McM]). *Let M be a compact, orientable 3-manifold whose boundary, if any, is a union of tori. Suppose that M fibers over the circle and that $b_1(M) \geq 2$. Do the Alexander and Thurston norms agree on all of $H^1(M, \mathbb{R})$?*

My motivation for studying this question is McMullen's result that a yes answer would imply that the Gassner representations of the pure braid groups are all faithful [McM, §8]. This would answer in the affirmative the important question: Are the braid groups linear, that is, do they have faithful, finite-dimensional, linear representations? Sadly, I will show that the answer to Question A is no in a strong sense. (Note: Since I wrote this paper, Bigelow and Krammer have independently shown that braid groups are linear [Big2, Kra1, Kra2]. Their proofs use a different representation, and it remains unknown whether the Gassner representation is faithful).

To explain why the answer to Question A is no, let me formulate a weaker version of Question A which will help make clear some of the issues involved. Henceforth, I will assume that $b_1(M) \geq 2$. A typical example of B_T is given in Figure 1.3.

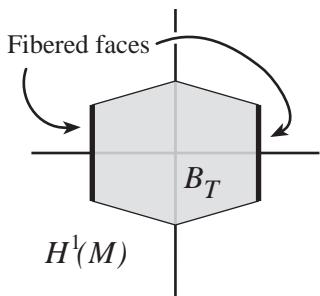


Figure 1.3: The Thurston norm ball.

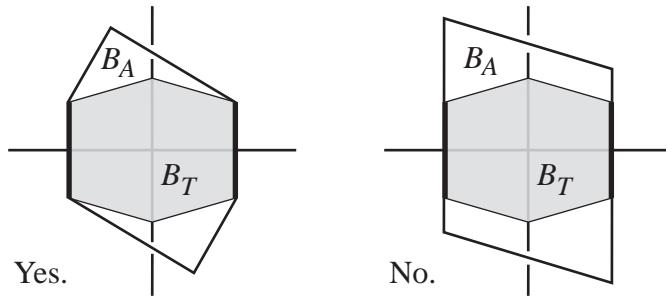


Figure 1.4: Possible answers to Question B.

There is a pair of fibered faces and the rest of the faces are not fibered. Theorem 1.2 tells us that $\|\cdot\|_A \leq \|\cdot\|_T$ hence that $B_A \supseteq B_T$. Since the two norms agree on a fibered face F_T of B_T , there is a face F_A of B_A which contains F_T . Now, it seems a bit much to expect that if M fibers over the circle then the two norms agree on classes that are far from any fibered face. So it's reasonable to consider:

Question B. Let M be a compact, orientable 3-manifold whose boundary, if any, is a union of tori. Suppose that M fibers over the circle and that $b_1(M) \geq 2$. Let F_T be a fibered face of B_T and F_A the face of B_A which contains it. Are F_T and F_A always equal?

Figure 1.4 shows the two possibilities. Note that a yes answer to Question A implies a yes answer to Question B. I will give examples which show that

Answer. The answer to Question B, and therefore Question A, is no.

I will give two kinds of examples. In Section 2, I will construct examples using the fact that the Burau representation of the braid group on 5 strands is not faithful. Section 2 is independent of the rest of the paper. Section 6 contains an example which is the exterior of a specific 17 crossing link in S^3 .

McMullen's formulation of Question A restricted attention to those manifolds which are the exteriors of links in S^3 . All my examples are such manifolds, but I felt the more general statement was appropriate here.

1.5 Connection to the BNS invariants

In this section I will describe the connection between Question B and the Bieri-Neumann-Strebel (BNS) invariants. In light of this connection, I will explain why the answer to Question B must be, morally speaking, no. The BNS invariants will also be used in constructing and verifying the example in Section 6.

I'll begin with the definition of the BNS invariants (for details see [BNS], and from a different point of view, [Bro]). Let G be a finitely-generated group. Set

$$S(G) = (H^1(G, \mathbb{R}) \setminus \{0\}) / \mathbb{R}^+,$$

where \mathbb{R}^+ acts by scalar multiplication and $S(G)$ is given the quotient topology. A point $[\chi]$ in $S(G)$ will be thought of as an equivalence class of homomorphisms $\chi: G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. For $[\chi] \in S(G)$ define $G_\chi = \chi^{-1}([0, \infty)) = \{g \in G \mid \chi(g) \geq 0\}$, which is a sub-monoid of G .

Let H be a group acted on by G where G' acts by inner automorphisms (e.g. $H = G'$ where G acts by conjugation). Then the BNS invariant of G and H is:

$$\Sigma_H = \{[\chi] \in S(G) \mid H \text{ is finitely generated over some finitely generated sub-monoid of } G_\chi\}.$$

It turns out that Σ_H is always an open subset of the sphere $S(G)$.

Let M be a 3-manifold, and $G = \pi_1(M)$. Set $\Sigma = \Sigma_{G'}$. Bieri, Neumann, and Strebel proved the following with the help of Stallings' fibration theorem:

1.6. Theorem ([BNS, Thm. E]). *Let M be a compact, orientable, irreducible 3-manifold. Then Σ is exactly the projection to $S(G)$ of the interiors of the fibered faces of the Thurston norm ball B_T .*

For convenience, in the rest of this section I will assume that $H_1(M, \mathbb{Z})$ is free. This is not essential, and the theory will be developed without this assumption in Sections 3-5. The commutator subgroup G' is the fundamental group of the universal abelian cover of M . So $A = G'/G''$ is the first homology of that cover. Thought of as a module over $\mathbb{Z}[ab(G)]$, A is the Alexander invariant of M , from which the Alexander polynomial is derived. Thus it is not too surprising that the BNS invariant Σ_A is connected to the Alexander polynomial:

1.7. Theorem. *Let M be a compact, orientable 3-manifold. There are top-dimensional faces F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n of the Alexander ball B_A such that the projection of the interiors of the F_i into $S(G)$ is exactly Σ_A . Moreover, the F_i are completely determined by the Alexander polynomial of M .*

Theorem 5.1 below is an expanded version of Theorem 1.7 which explains how the F_i are determined. Now since A is a quotient of G' , it follows immediately from the definitions that $\Sigma_A \supset \Sigma$. Combining this with Theorem 1.7, it follows that Question B is equivalent to:

Question B'. *Let M be a compact, orientable 3-manifold whose boundary, if any, is a union of tori. Suppose that M fibers over the circle and that $b_1(M) \geq 2$. Let C be a connected component of Σ . If D is the connected component of Σ_A which contains C , is D always equal to C ?*

Put this way it begins to become clear that the answer to Question B should be no. For many groups G , $\Sigma_{G'}$ is strictly contained in $\Sigma_{G'/G''}$. It remains only to produce examples of 3-manifolds whose fundamental groups have this property.

1.8 Outline of rest of paper

Section 2 describes how to construct examples using the Burau representation. Section 3 defines the Alexander polynomial and proves a fact about the Alexander invariant that's needed to prove Theorem 1.7. Section 4 discusses the BNS invariants and records the properties that will be needed later. Section 5 proves the full version of Theorem 1.7. Finally, Section 6 gives an example of a specific link exterior in S^3 for which the answer to Question B is no.

1.9 Acknowledgments

I wrote this paper while a graduate student at the University of Chicago supported by a Sloan Dissertation Fellowship. I would like to thank Curt McMullen for useful correspondence. I got interested in the connection between the Alexander polynomial and Thurston norm at a problem session at KirbyFest (MSRI, June 1998), where Fried's observation was related by Joe Christy. I would like to thank the organizers, MSRI, and the NSF for support to attend that conference. I would also like to thank the referee for help clarifying the exposition.

2 Connection with braid groups

Let B_n denote the n -strand braid group. McMullen showed that if the answer to Question A is yes, then the Gassner representation of B_n is faithful for all n [McM]. In this section, I'll give a very similar argument to show:

2.1. Proposition. *If the answer to Question B is yes, then the Burau representation of B_n is faithful for all n .*

Since the Burau representation of B_n is *not* faithful for $n \geq 5$ [Big1, LP, Moo], the proposition implies that the answer to Question B, and hence Question A, is no.

Before proving the proposition, let me define the braid groups and the Burau representation (see [Bir] for more). Let D_n be the disc with n punctures. Consider the group of homeomorphisms $\text{Hom}^+(D_n, \partial D_n)$ of D_n which are orientation preserving and fix ∂D_n pointwise. The braid group B_n is $\text{Hom}^+(D_n, \partial D_n)$ modulo isotopies which pointwise fix ∂D_n .

To define the Burau representation, consider the homomorphism

$$\phi: H_1(D_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} = \langle t \rangle$$

which takes any clockwise oriented loop about a single puncture to t . Let \tilde{D}_n be the cover of D_n corresponding to ϕ . The homology of \tilde{D}_n is a module over the group ring $\mathbb{Z}[\langle t \rangle]$ of the group of covering transformations. The module $H_1(\tilde{D}_n, \mathbb{Z})$ is free of rank $n - 1$. The Burau representation is a homomorphism Burau: $B_n \rightarrow \text{Aut}(H_1(\tilde{D}_n))$. By $\text{Aut}(H_1(\tilde{D}_n))$,

I mean automorphisms of $H_1(\tilde{D}_n)$ as a $\mathbb{Z}[\langle t \rangle]$ -module. Choosing a $\mathbb{Z}[\langle t \rangle]$ basis of $H_1(\tilde{D}_n)$ allows one to view the Burau representation as having image in $GL(n-1, \mathbb{Z}[\langle t \rangle])$. Given β in B_n , $\text{Burau}(\beta)$ is constructed as follows. Let $f: D_n \rightarrow D_n$ be a representative of β . Choose a lift $\tilde{f}: \tilde{D}_n \rightarrow \tilde{D}_n$ of f . Since the action of f on $H_1(D_n)$ commutes with ϕ , the lift \tilde{f} is equivariant. Thus there is a unique lift of f which leaves the inverse image of ∂D_n pointwise fixed. Let \tilde{f} be that lift and set $\text{Burau}(\beta) = \tilde{f}_*: H_1(\tilde{D}_n) \rightarrow H_1(\tilde{D}_n)$.

I'll need the following property of the Burau representation (see also [Mor]). Suppose β is a braid whose action on the set of punctures is an n -cycle. Let M_β be the 3-manifold which is the mapping torus of β . The manifold M_β has two boundary components, and $H_1(M_\beta) = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$. Take as a basis of $H_1(M_\beta)$ the pair (t', w) where t' is a counter-clockwise loop about a puncture in D_n and w is a point in ∂D_n cross S^1 . It's not hard to see that the universal abelian cover of M_β is $\tilde{D}_n \times \mathbb{R}$. The covering transformation corresponding to t' is $(\tilde{d}, r) \mapsto (t(\tilde{d}), r)$, and the covering transformation corresponding to w is $(\tilde{d}, r) \mapsto (\tilde{f}(\tilde{d}), r+1)$. If we replace t by t' in $\text{Burau}(\beta)$, the matrix $(wI - \text{Burau}(\beta))$ is a presentation matrix for the homology of the universal abelian cover of M_β as a $\mathbb{Z}[H_1(M_\beta)]$ -module. Thus

$$\Delta_{M_\beta} = \det(wI - \text{Burau}(\beta)).$$

I will now prove the proposition.

Proof of Proposition 2.1. Suppose the answer to Question B is yes and the Burau representation of B_n has kernel for some n . As the Burau representation is known to be faithful for $n = 2$, assume n is at least 3. Then there is a pseudo-Anosov element δ in the kernel [Lon, Iva]. Replacing δ with a power of δ if necessary, we can assume δ is a pure braid, that is, fixes each puncture. Let γ be the braid $\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \dots \sigma_{n-1}$ where σ_i is the i^{th} standard generator of B_n (see Figure 2.2). Taking a power of δ if necessary, we can assume that

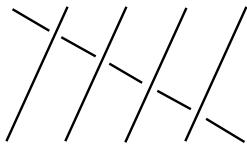


Figure 2.2: The braid γ when $n = 5$.

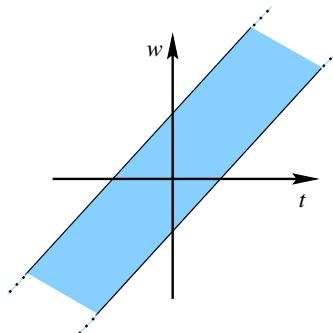


Figure 2.3: The Thurston norm ball of M_γ .

$\beta = \delta\gamma$ is pseudo-Anosov. Now β induces an n -cycle on the punctures because δ was a pure braid and γ induces an n -cycle. Since $\text{Burau}(\beta) = \text{Burau}(\gamma)$, the Alexander polynomials of M_β and M_γ are the same. The manifold M_γ is Seifert fibered, and it's easy to see that the Thurston norm ball is as shown in Figure 2.3, where the two infinite faces are fibered faces. Thus by Theorem 1.2, the Alexander norm ball of M_γ has exactly the

same shape as the Thurston norm ball. Since M_γ and M_β have the same Alexander polynomials, the Alexander norm ball of M_β is as shown. But M_β is hyperbolic, and hence the Thurston norm is non-degenerate. So any face of the Thurston norm ball is bounded. Thus a fibered face of the Thurston norm ball of M_β is properly contained in the corresponding face of the Alexander norm ball. This contradicts the assumption that the answer to Question B is yes. \square

3 The Alexander polynomial and its friends

3.1 Definitions

I'll begin by reviewing the definition of the Alexander polynomial and related invariants (for more see [Hil, Rol, McM]). Let X be a finite CW-complex with fundamental group G . Let \tilde{X} be the universal free abelian cover of X , that is, the cover induced by the homomorphism from G to its free abelianization $ab(G)$. Let p be a point of X , and \tilde{p} its inverse image in \tilde{X} . The *Alexander module* of X is

$$A_X = H_1(\tilde{X}, \tilde{p}; \mathbb{Z})$$

thought of as a module over the group ring $\mathbb{Z}[ab(G)]$. The reason one uses the *free* abelianization is so that the ring $\mathbb{Z}[ab(G)]$ has no zero divisors.

For a finitely generated module M over $\mathbb{Z}[ab(G)]$, the i^{th} elementary ideal $E_i(M) \subset \mathbb{Z}[ab(G)]$ is defined as follows. Take any presentation

$$0 \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}[ab(G)])^r \xrightarrow{P} (\mathbb{Z}[ab(G)])^s \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$$

and set $E_i(M)$ to be the ideal generated by the $(s-i, s-i)$ minors of the matrix P . The *Alexander ideal* of X is $E_1(A_X)$. The *Alexander polynomial* of X , denoted Δ_X , is the greatest common divisor of the elements of the Alexander ideal. The polynomial Δ_X is defined up to multiplication by a unit $g \in ab(G)$ of $\mathbb{Z}[ab(G)]$. Equivalently, Δ_X is a generator of the smallest principle ideal containing the Alexander ideal.

I should mention that the Alexander module, and hence Alexander polynomial, depends only on the fundamental group of X ; it can be thought of as an invariant of a finitely generated group.

I will need to consider $B_X = H_1(\tilde{X}; \mathbb{Z})$, the *Alexander invariant* of X . When $H_1(X; \mathbb{Z})$ is free, $B_X = G'/G''$. As with A_X , the Alexander invariant B_X is to be thought of as a module over $\mathbb{Z}[ab(G)]$. The two modules are related as follows. Let $m \subset \mathbb{Z}[ab(G)]$ be the augmentation ideal, that is $m = \langle 1 - g \mid g \in ab(G) \rangle$. The homology long exact sequence for the pair (\tilde{X}, \tilde{p}) gives rise to the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow B_X \rightarrow A_X \rightarrow m \rightarrow 0.$$

The Alexander polynomial of X could just have well been defined as the gcd of $E_0(B_X)$ (for the equivalence of these two definitions see, e.g. [Tra]).

3.2 Structure of the Alexander invariant of a 3-manifold

The following fact about the structure of the Alexander ideal of a 3-manifold was crucial in McMullen's proof of Theorem 1.2.

3.3. Theorem ([McM, 5.1]). *Let M be a compact, orientable 3-manifold whose boundary, if any, is a union of tori. Let $G = \pi_1(M)$. Then $E_1(A_M) = m^p \cdot (\Delta_M)$ where*

$$p = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } b_1(M) \leq 1, \\ 1 + b_3(M) & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and m is the augmentation ideal of $\mathbb{Z}[ab(G)]$.

The corresponding fact about $E_0(B_M)$ will be key to the proof of Theorem 1.7. For a manifold with non-empty torus boundary, Crowell and Strauss [CS] showed that $E_0(B_M) = (\Delta_M) \cdot m^q$ for an explicit value of q . The following proposition is weaker than [CS], but it also applies to closed 3-manifolds. It will suffice for my purposes and follows easily from known results.

3.4. Proposition. *Let M be a compact, orientable 3-manifold whose boundary, if any, is a union of tori. Then*

$$\sqrt{E_0(B_M)} \cap m = \sqrt{(\Delta_M)} \cap m.$$

Proof. By Theorem 1.1 of [Tra] the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow B_M \rightarrow A_M \rightarrow m \rightarrow 0$$

implies that there are integers $r, s \geq 0$ such that

$$E_1(A_M) \cdot m^r \subset E_0(B_M) \quad \text{and} \quad E_0(B_M) \cdot m^s \subset E_1(A_M).$$

Combining and multiplying by m gives

$$E_1(A_M) \cdot m^{r+s+1} \subset E_0(B_M) \cdot m^{s+1} \subset E_1(A_M) \cdot m.$$

Taking radicals of the above and using that $\sqrt{I \cdot J} = \sqrt{I} \cap \sqrt{J}$ gives

$$\sqrt{E_1(A_M)} \cap \sqrt{m} = \sqrt{E_0(B_M)} \cap \sqrt{m}.$$

Now m is radical since it is the kernel of the ring homomorphism $\mathbb{Z}[ab(G)] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ which sends every $g \in ab(G)$ to 1. By Theorem 3.3 we have $E_1(A_M) = (\Delta_M) \cdot m^p$. Combining, we get $\sqrt{E_0(B_M)} \cap m = \sqrt{(\Delta_M)} \cap m$ as desired. \square

4 Bieri-Neumann-Strebel Invariants

Recall the definition of the BNS invariant from Section 1.5. Let G be a finitely-generated group. Let $S(G) = (H^1(G, \mathbb{R}) \setminus \{0\}) / \mathbb{R}^+$. For $[\chi] \in S(G)$ we have the sub-monoid

$G_\chi = \{g \in G \mid \chi(g) \geq 0\}$. Let H be a group acted on by G where G' acts by inner automorphisms. Then the BNS invariant of G and H is:

$$\Sigma_H = \{[\chi] \in S(G) \mid H \text{ is finitely generated over some finitely generated sub-monoid of } G_\chi\}.$$

We can also consider the larger invariant

$$\Sigma'_H = \{[\chi] \in S(G) \mid H \text{ is finitely generated over } G_\chi\}.$$

When H is abelian $\Sigma'_H = \Sigma_H$ [BNS, Theorem 2.4]. The special case of Σ'_H when both G and H are abelian was studied by Bieri and Strebel [BS] prior to the development of the full BNS invariant. The rest of this section will be devoted to that special case.

Let Q be a finitely generated free abelian group and A a finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}[Q]$ -module. Since A has an action of Q , we can form the BNS invariant $\Sigma_A = \Sigma'_A$. To reduce clutter, I'll denote $\mathbb{Z}[Q]$ by $\mathbb{Z}Q$. A basic property shown in [BS, §1.3] is that $\Sigma_A = \Sigma_{\mathbb{Z}Q/\text{Ann}(A)}$ where $\text{Ann}(A)$ is the annihilator ideal of A . Thus Σ can be seen as an invariant of an ideal $I \subset \mathbb{Z}Q$. The following basic identities hold for any ideals I, J in $\mathbb{Z}Q$ [BS, §1.3]:

$$\Sigma_{\mathbb{Z}Q/I} = \Sigma_{\mathbb{Z}Q/\sqrt{I}} \quad \text{and} \quad \Sigma_{\mathbb{Z}Q/(I \cdot J)} = \Sigma_{\mathbb{Z}Q/(I \cap J)} = \Sigma_{\mathbb{Z}Q/I} \cap \Sigma_{\mathbb{Z}Q/J}.$$

For principle ideals I , the invariant $\Sigma_{\mathbb{Z}Q/I}$ can be easily calculated, as I will now describe. For $p \in \mathbb{Z}Q$, the *Newton polytope* $\text{Newt}(p)$ is defined as follows. Consider the vector space $V = Q \otimes \mathbb{R}$ which contains Q as a lattice. The Newton polytope of p is the convex hull in V of those $q \in Q$ which have non-zero coefficient in p . The vertices of $\text{Newt}(p)$ lie in Q , and I'll define the coefficient of a vertex of $\text{Newt}(p)$ to be the non-zero coefficient of the corresponding term of p . Given a q in Q , define the open hemisphere H_q of $S(Q)$ to be

$$\{[\chi] \in S(Q) \mid \chi(q) > 0\}.$$

The following theorem allows us to calculate $\Sigma_{\mathbb{Z}Q/I}$ for a principle ideal I .

4.1. Theorem ([BS, 5.2]). *Let Q be a finitely generated free abelian group and p an element of $\mathbb{Z}Q$. The connected components of $\Sigma_{\mathbb{Z}Q/(p)}$ are in one-to-one correspondence with the vertices of $\text{Newt}(p)$ whose coefficients are ± 1 , where such a vertex v corresponds to*

$$C_v = \bigcap \{H_{vw^{-1}} \mid w \text{ is a vertex of } \text{Newt}(p) \text{ distinct from } v\}.$$

5 BNS invariants and Alexander polynomial of a 3-manifold

Let M be a compact, orientable 3-manifold whose boundary, if any, is a union of tori. Let $B_M = H_1(\tilde{M}, \mathbb{Z})$ be the Alexander invariant of M . Regarding B_M as a $\mathbb{Z}[\text{ab}(\pi_1 M)]$ module, we can form the BNS-invariant Σ_{B_M} which I will denote by Σ_A . In Section 1.5, I defined Σ_A in case where $H_1(M, \mathbb{Z})$ is torsion free, and that definition was slightly different. In the torsion free case, $B_M = G'/G''$ where $G = \pi_1(M)$. Thus only difference between the two

definitions is that one is the BNS invariant with respect to $\text{ab}(G)$ and the other G . Since B_M is abelian and G' acts trivially on it, the two definitions agree.

In this section I will prove Theorem 5.1 which computes Σ_A from the Alexander polynomial Δ_M . Before stating Theorem 5.1, I need to discuss the unit ball B_A in the Alexander norm.

Consider the Newton polytope $\text{Newt}(\Delta_M)$ in $H_1(M, \mathbb{R})$. The Alexander norm on $H^1(M, \mathbb{R})$ can be defined as

$$\|\phi\|_A = \sup \{\phi(x - y) \mid x, y \in \text{Newt}(\Delta_M)\}.$$

A polytope P is *balanced* about 0 if it is invariant under $v \mapsto -v$. More generally, P is balanced about a point p if the translate of P by $-p$ is balanced about 0. Since M is a 3-manifold, Δ_M is symmetric [Bla], [Tur, 4.5], and hence $\text{Newt}(\Delta_M)$ is balanced about some point z_0 . Then

$$\|\phi\|_A = \sup \{2\phi(x - z_0) \mid x \in \text{Newt}(\Delta_M)\}$$

and the unit ball in $\|\cdot\|_A$ is

$$B_A = \{\phi \mid \phi(x - z_0) \leq 1/2 \text{ for all } x \in \text{Newt}(\Delta_M)\}.$$

Fix a basis of $H_1(M, \mathbb{R})$ and identify $H^1(M, \mathbb{R})$ with $H_1(M, \mathbb{R})$ via the dual basis. Then B_A is, after scaling by a factor of 2, the classical polytope dual of $\text{Newt}(\Delta_M)$ about z_0 .

Duality of polytopes in an n -dimensional vector space exchanges faces of dimension i with faces of dimension $n - i - 1$ (for more on polytope duals, see [Brø]). A vertex v of $\text{Newt}(\Delta_M)$ becomes the top-dimensional face

$$F_v = \{\phi \mid \phi(x - z_0) \leq 1/2 \text{ for all } x \in \text{Newt}(\Delta_M) \text{ and } \phi(v - z_0) = 1/2\}.$$

I can now state the theorem that relates Σ_A and B_A .

5.1. Theorem. *Let M be a compact, orientable 3-manifold whose boundary, if any, is a union of tori. Let F_1, \dots, F_n be the top-dimensional faces of B_A whose corresponding vertices of $\text{Newt}(\Delta_M)$ have coefficient ± 1 . Then Σ_A is exactly the projection to $S(\text{ab}(\pi_1 M))$ of the interiors of the F_i .*

Proof. Let $Q = \text{ab}(\pi_1(M))$. I will show:

5.2. Lemma. *Let M be as above. Then $\Sigma_A = \Sigma_{\mathbb{Z}Q/(\Delta_M)}$.*

Let me now deduce the theorem assuming the lemma. By Theorem 4.1, the components of $\Sigma_{\mathbb{Z}Q/(\Delta_M)}$ correspond to the vertices of $\text{Newt}(\Delta_M)$ whose coefficients are ± 1 . Such a vertex v corresponds to:

$$C_v = \bigcap \{H_{vw^{-1}} \mid w \text{ is a vertex of } \text{Newt}(\Delta_M) \text{ distinct from } v\},$$

where H_q is the hemisphere $\{[\chi] \in S(Q) \mid \chi(q) > 0\}$. To prove the theorem it suffices to show C_v is the same as the projection into $S(Q)$ of the interior of the face F_v of B_A corresponding to v . Translate $\text{Newt}(\Delta_M)$ so it is balanced about 0—this doesn’t change C_v or $\|\cdot\|_A$. Now note that the cone over the interior of F_v is

$$\{\phi \mid \phi(v) > \phi(w) \text{ for all vertices } w \text{ of } \text{Newt}(\Delta_M) \text{ distinct from } v\}.$$

It’s easy to see that this cone projects to C_v in $S(Q)$. This proves the theorem modulo the lemma. Let’s go back and prove the lemma.

Proof of Lemma 5.2. The idea of the proof is that Proposition 3.4 says that B_M is close, in some sense, to $\mathbb{Z}Q/(\Delta_M)$. Using the properties in Section 4, we have (notation changed for clarity):

$$\Sigma_A = \Sigma(B_M) = \Sigma(\mathbb{Z}Q / \text{Ann}(B_M)) = \Sigma\left(\mathbb{Z}Q / \sqrt{\text{Ann}(B_M)}\right).$$

For any finitely generated module B we have $\sqrt{\text{Ann}(B)} = \sqrt{E_0(B)}$, and so

$$\Sigma_A = \Sigma\left(\mathbb{Z}Q / \sqrt{E_0(B_M)}\right).$$

Let m be the augmentation ideal of $\mathbb{Z}Q$. Since $\mathbb{Z}Q/m = \mathbb{Z}$, the invariant $\Sigma_{\mathbb{Z}Q/m}$ is all of $S(Q)$. So for any ideal I , we have $\Sigma(\mathbb{Z}Q/(I \cap m)) = \Sigma(\mathbb{Z}Q/I) \cap \Sigma(\mathbb{Z}Q/m) = \Sigma(\mathbb{Z}Q/I)$. Thus

$$\Sigma_A = \Sigma\left(\mathbb{Z}Q / \left(\sqrt{E_0(B_M)} \cap m\right)\right).$$

By Proposition 3.4, $\sqrt{E_0(B_M)} \cap m = \sqrt{(\Delta_M)} \cap m$, so

$$\Sigma_A = \Sigma\left(\mathbb{Z}Q / \left(\sqrt{(\Delta_M)} \cap m\right)\right) = \Sigma\left(\mathbb{Z}Q / \left(\sqrt{(\Delta_M)}\right)\right) = \Sigma(\mathbb{Z}Q/(\Delta_M)),$$

as required. This completes the proof of the lemma and thus the theorem. \square

5.3 Comparison of $\Sigma_{G'}$ and Σ_A when the homology is not free

Let M be a 3-manifold and G its fundamental group. In Section 1.5, I discussed the connection between $\Sigma_{G'}$ and cohomology classes representing fibrations of M over the circle. This is true independent of whether $H_1(M, \mathbb{Z})$ has torsion. In Section 1.5, $\Sigma_{G'}$ and Σ_A were compared under the assumption that $H_1(M, \mathbb{Z})$ is free. In this case, it is easy to see $\Sigma_A \supset \Sigma_{G'}$, because $\Sigma_A = \Sigma_{B_M}$, and $B_M = G'/G''$ is a quotient of G' . When $H_1(M, \mathbb{Z})$ is not free, the relation $\Sigma_A \supset \Sigma_{G'}$ is still true, but not immediate since B_M is a quotient of the kernel of the map $G \rightarrow ab(G)$, but that kernel properly contains G' .

The purpose of this subsection is simply to prove the that $\Sigma_A \supset \Sigma_{G'}$ for any M , and so show that the motivation given in Section 1.5 makes sense regardless of whether $H_1(M, \mathbb{Z})$ is free.

5.4. Proposition. *Let M be a 3-manifold. Then $\Sigma_A \supset \Sigma_{G'}$.*

Proof. Let N be the kernel of the map from G to its *free* abelianization. It is clear that $\Sigma_A \supset \Sigma_N$ as the Alexander invariant B_M is a quotient of N . By Proposition 3.4 of [BNS], $\Sigma_N = \Sigma_{G'}$ and we are done. \square

6 Example of a specific link exterior in S^3

Let L be the link in Figure 6.1. Let $M = S^3 \setminus N(L)$ be the exterior of L . In this section, I'll show that M is a fibered 3-manifold where the answer to Question B is no. I will do this by explicitly computing the BNS invariants Σ and Σ_A , showing that Σ is non-empty and

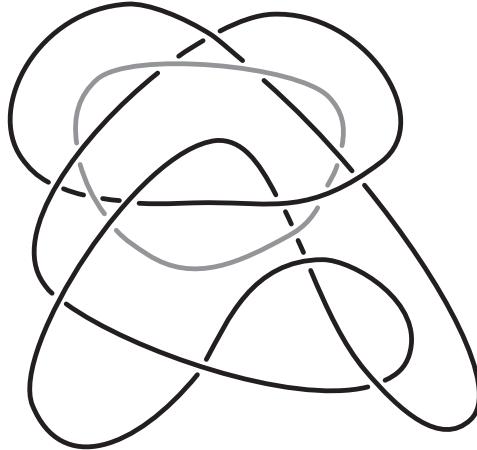


Figure 6.1: The link L in S^3

that each component of Σ is properly contained in the corresponding component of Σ_A . The manifold M is hyperbolic with volume $8.997 \dots$, as can be checked with the program SnapPea [W], or better, Snap [G], but I won't use this fact. I found this example by a brute force search—the program SnapPea was used to find many links whose fundamental groups have a presentation with two generators and one relator. For such groups, it is easy to calculate Σ and Σ_A directly, as I will do below, and eventually I came across this example.

According to SnapPea, $\pi_1 M$ has a presentation with two generators a and b and defining relation

$$a^2ba^{-1}ba^2ba^{-1}b^{-3}a^{-1}ba^2ba^{-1}bab^{-1}a^{-2}b^{-1}ab^{-1}a^{-2}b^{-1}ab^3ab^{-1}a^{-2}b^{-1}ab^{-1}a^{-1}b.$$

A meridian for the unknotted component is $b^{-1}a^{-1}ba^2ba^{-1}ba^2ba^{-1}b^{-3}$ and a meridian for the other component is $a^{-1}b^{-1}$.

Let X be the 2-dimensional CW-complex corresponding to the above presentation. Let $G = \pi_1(X)$. The abelian group $ab(G)$ is freely generated by images of a and b , and so $\mathbb{Z}[ab(G)] = \mathbb{Z}[\langle a, b \rangle]$.

Let \tilde{X} be the universal abelian cover of X . It is natural to think of the 1-skeleton of \tilde{X} as the integer grid in $H_1(X, \mathbb{R})$. Let δ be the lift of $aba^{-1}b^{-1}$ starting at 0, which freely generates the 1-chains of \tilde{X} as a $\mathbb{Z}[ab(G)]$ module. The 2-chains of \tilde{X} are generated by any lift of the 2-cell of X . Let γ be the lift of the relator to 1-skeleton of \tilde{X} starting at 0, which is homologous in the 1-skeleton to $(a^2b - ab - a + 1)\delta$. Thus

$$B_X = H_1(\tilde{X}, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}[\langle a, b \rangle] / (a^2b - ab - a + 1).$$

So $\Delta_M = \Delta_X = a^2b - ab - a + 1$. By Theorem 5.1, or, since B_M cyclic, Theorem 4.1 directly, we find that Σ_A is all of $S(ab(G))$ except the four points $\{\pm[b^*], \pm[a^* - b^*]\}$, where $\{a^*, b^*\}$ is the dual basis to $\{a, b\}$.

To compute Σ , I'll use Brown's procedure for computing Σ for any group with a 2-generator, 1-relator presentation [Bro, §4]. Think of the 1-skeleton of \tilde{X} as the integer grid in $H_1(X, \mathbb{R})$. Let C be the convex hull of the γ , the lift of the relator. A vertex v of C is called simple if γ passes through v only once. Figure 6.2 shows C with the 2 simple vertices v_1

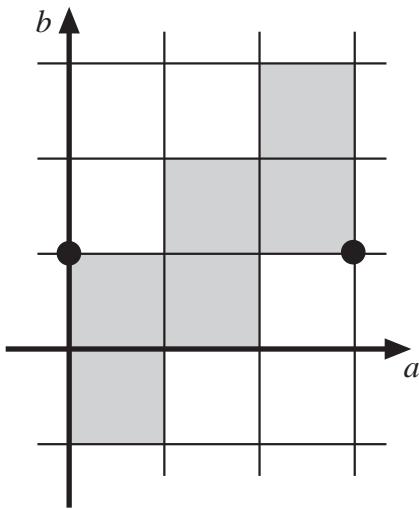


Figure 6.2: The region C . The two dots are the simple vertices v_1 and v_2 .

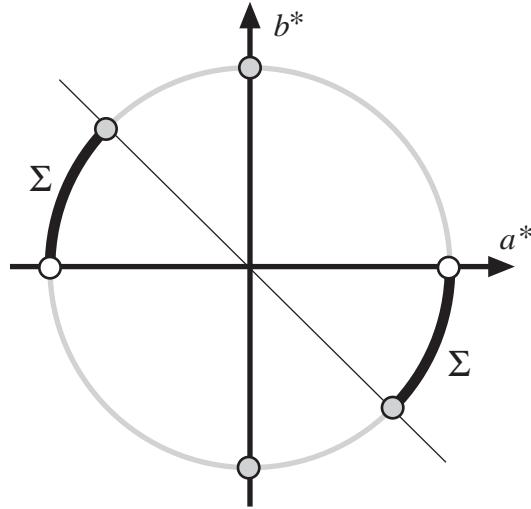


Figure 6.3: $\Sigma \subset S(ab(G))$ consist of the two open intervals shown. Σ_A is the complement of the four grey dots.

and v_2 marked. Theorem 4.4 of [Bro] shows that in our case Σ consists of two components C_i , for $i = 1, 2$, where

$$C_i = \bigcap \{ H_{v_i w^{-1}} \mid w \text{ is a vertex of } C \text{ distinct from } v_i \}.$$

Thus Σ is the union of the two open intervals pictured in Figure 6.3, and each component of Σ is properly contained in the corresponding component of Σ_A . So M shows that the answer to Question B is no.

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